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THE Poultry and Egg SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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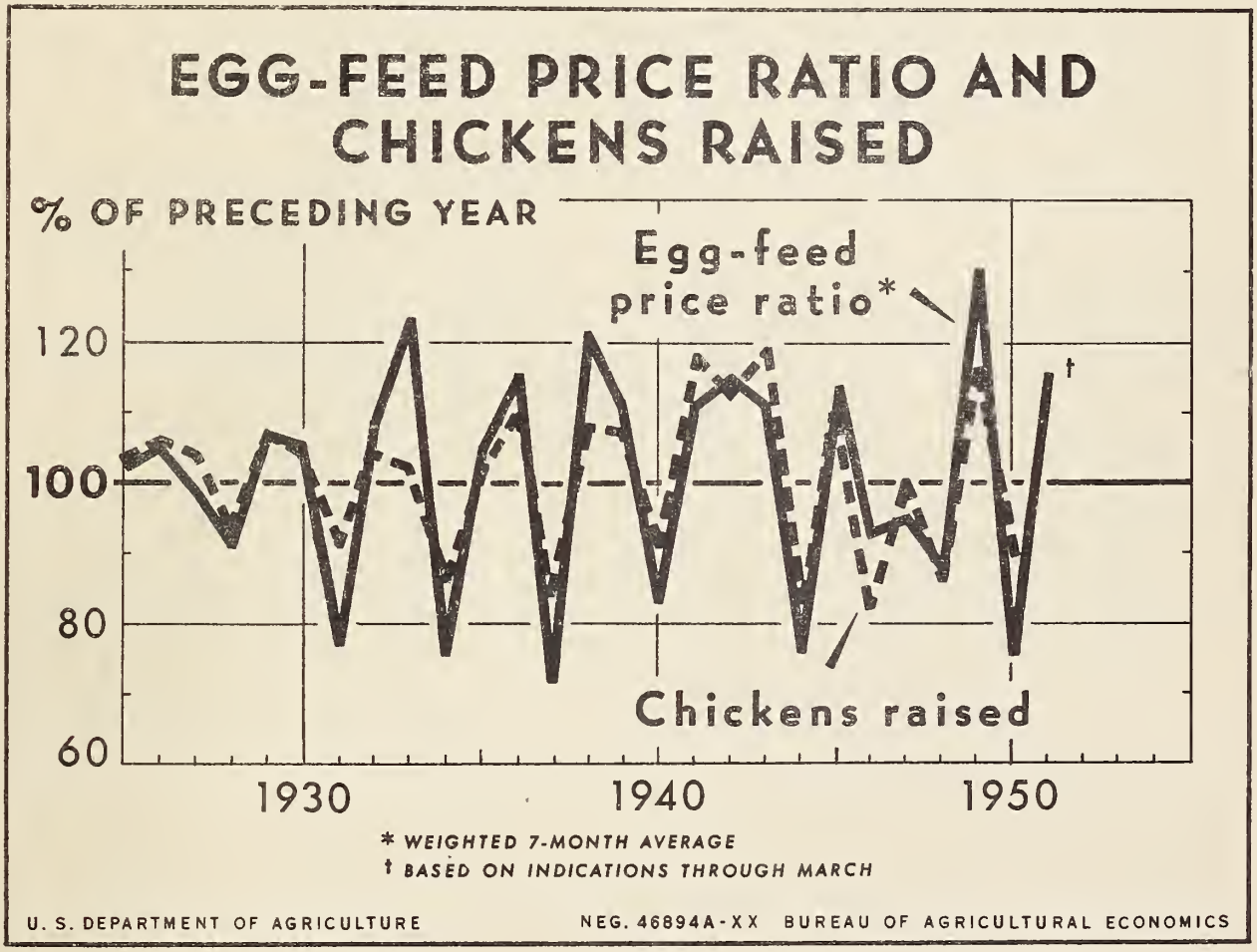

Profits from egg production during the hatching season are the best general indicator of changes to be expected in the subsequent number of chickens raised. In turn, the number of chickens raised (for laying flock replacement) affects the number of pullets on hand at the beginning of the following year, and consequently egg production in that year. Changes from year to year in the egg-feed price ratio are a convenient approximate measure of changes in profits in egg production. The ratio now is more favorable to producers than it was last year at this time. The number of young chickens on farms May 1, 1951, is 5 percent larger than a year ago.

The poultry and egg situation at a glance

Item	Unit	Month or date	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Month or date	Average 1940-49	1950	1951	Comments on current situation
Eggs										
Farm production	Mil. doz.	Mar.	500.8	538.5	528.3	Apr.	519.4	535.7	526.5	Slightly below last year
Average number of layers on farms	Millions	Mar.	374.7	382.8	373.2	Apr.	357.8	364.1	354.9	
Rate of lay per hen	Eggs	Mar.	16.0	16.9	17.0	Apr.	17.4	17.7	17.8	Long-time upward trend continues
Apparent civilian per capita disappearance	Eggs	Feb.	29.9	33.1	34.3	Mar.	35.6	38.0	39.8	
Frozen egg production	Mil. lb.	Feb.	23.7	46.9	25.6	Mar.	58.1	77.9	67.1	
Dried egg production	Mil.lb.	Feb.	—	6.6	1.8	Mar.	—	10.3	2.2	
Price received by farmers	Ct.per doz.	Mar.	31.1	31.6	43.7	Apr.	31.1	30.9	43.1	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	Mar.	95	72	96	Apr.	96	73	94	
Retail price (BAE)	Ct.per doz.	Feb.	44.5	43.4	57.8	Mar.	43.3	47.2	63.7	
Egg-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	10.8	9.3	10.9	Apr.	10.7	8.9	10.8	
Stocks:										
Shell	Thous. cases	Apr. 1	1913	1296	309	May 1	4015	2147	990	
Frozen	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	104.7	116.5	62.3	May 1	155.5	155.1	111.5	
Dried	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	—	79.8	74.5	May 1	—	79.9	61.5	Government-owned stocks declining
Chicks hatched by commercial hatcheries	Millions	Mar.	241.5	267.0	268.8	Apr.	298.4	284.5	319.4	
Chicks and young chickens on farms	Millions	Apr. 1	192.6	227.1	210.8	May 1	418.6	405.1	425.0	Suggests increase in chickens for farm flock replacement
Farm price of poultry ration	Dol.per cwt.	Mar.	2.89	3.40	4.00	Apr.	2.93	3.48	3.99	
Poultry										
Price received by farmers for chickens, live	Ct.per lb.	Mar.	22.5	23.8	28.9	Apr.	23.2	23.4	29.3	
Price received by farmers as a percentage of parity	Percent	Mar.	110	84	93	Apr.	113	81	93	
Retail price of chickens, dressed (BAE)	Ct.per lb.	Feb.	42.1	45.3	53.0	Mar.	41.9	50.2	55.5	
Price received by farmers for turkeys, live	Ct.per lb.	Mar.	28.3	31.6	35.3	Apr.	28.2	30.1	35.3	
Stocks:										
Poultry, excluding turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	104.7	98.8	112.4	May 1	80.4	74.2	86.6	Declining seasonally
Turkeys	Mil. lb.	Apr. 1	58.0	113.3	80.5	May 1	46.8	92.8	60.8	Declining seasonally
Chicken-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	8.0	7.0	7.2	Apr.	8.1	6.7	7.3	
Turkey-feed price ratio	Lb. feed	Mar.	9.8	9.3	8.8	Apr.	9.6	8.6	8.8	
Average weekly receipts of poultry at Central Western Primary Markets, per plant	Thous. lb.	Mar.	5.7	8.5	13.4	Apr.	6.4	11.5	17.3	Increasing seasonally
Average weekly placement of chicks in 7 broiler areas	Millions	Mar.	—	8.1	9.5	Apr.	—	7.5	10.1	Record high

THE POULTRY AND EGG SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 17, 1951

SUMMARY

Egg prices received by farmers are past the low point for the season and are expected to rise seasonally until late in the year.

The mid-April average of 43.1 cents per dozen (94 percent of parity) was 1.7 cents higher than the average of 41.4 cents received by farmers in February. So far this year egg prices received by farmers have been about 12 cents per dozen higher than a year earlier. Since egg prices have risen more than prices of feed during the past year, the egg-feed price ratio is more favorable to producers than last spring. In most years, such a change in the ratio results in an increase in the number of chickens raised for laying flock replacement.

So far this year, reports on numbers of chickens on farms indicate a 5 percent increase in the number of young chickens on farms. This suggests an increase in the number of chickens raised this year, and in the number of potential layers January 1, 1952. However, since the number of young chickens on April 1 was 7 percent under last year, the new pullets will not be substantial contributors to the egg supply until quite late this year.

Egg prices have been high enough this spring to sharply reduce movement into storage. Since fewer early pullets are being raised this year than last, the seasonal reduction in supplies from spring to fall may be greater than usual. At that time, supplies available for consumption probably will be below a year earlier. To date egg supplies have been running above a year ago.

Despite large marketings of broilers from specialized enterprises, and the seasonally increasing sales of farm-produced chickens, chicken prices continue only slightly changed from the 29.3 cents per pound (live) that was the average price received by farmers in April. This was 93 percent of parity. Recent broiler chick placements have continued at record levels and are well above last year.

Current feed supplies for production of eggs and poultry meat are ample, but present and prospective livestock populations indicate that reserve stocks of the feed grains are being or will be reduced.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Egg Prices Probably Past Season Low:
Price Level Discouraged Storage

The exceptionally strong consumer demand of the last few months has resulted in the disappearance of the high springtime production of eggs at average farm prices about 12 cents per dozen above a year ago. The monthly quantities disappearing into consumer channels have been record or near record highs. Eggs prices in mid-April average 43.1 cents per dozen at the farm level and were prabably past the low point of the year. No sustained weakening of egg prices is likely to occur in the near future since production this April probably has been near the normal pattern, and a part of the 1951 storage stocks still remain to be accumulated. In past years, March or April have been the months of peak production and largest fresh supplies.

The prospective demand and supply situation suggests seasonally increasing egg prices in the next five or six months. The factors dominating the prospective supply situation for the third quarter of 1951 are (a) the likelihood that only small storage stocks will be available for use than, (b) the expectation that military procurement will still be large, and (c) the expectation that production on farms in the fall will be little if any larger than a year earlier.

Normally, about 10 percent of the January-June egg production is withheld (stored) for use later in the year when fresh supplies are usually scant. The net cold storage accumulation through April this year was only about 4 percent of farm production through the same month. This means that so far this year a larger percentage than usual of the springtime cutput was taken for immediate consumption. As a result, supplies for storage were less than normal. The low level of stored supplies will limit consumption in August and September when stored stocks normally supplement the seasonally reduced supply of fresh eggs. In 1950, 11 percent of the civilian egg consumption in August-September came from stored eggs, either shell or frozen.

Egg purchases by the Defense Establishment may slaken slightly in the fall, particularly if egg prices rise relative to those of alternative foods. Cold storage listings do not indicate that the military have stored shell eggs for fall use, beyond the continuing "pipeline" requirements. Therefore, no abrupt decline in military purchases should be expected.

There is little likelihood that the smaller quantity of eggs in storage will be offset by production increases in the late summer and fall. The number of layers now on farms is about 3 percent smaller than ayear ago. This relationship to last year is not likely to change greatly until pullets from the 1951 hatch are added to laying flocks. Since the number of young chickens on farms April 1 was 7 percent lower than a year before, the maturity of early hatched pullets is not likely soon to increase laying flock numbers above a year earlier. As a matter of fact numbers of layers in the early fall months are likely to remain enough below 1950 levels to practically offset the gains in rate of lay that usually occur in those months.

The chicks started for laying flock replacements during April exceeded last year enough to more than offset the deficiency in replacement numbers to April 1, and on May 1 there were 5 percent more young chickens on farms than a year ago. The number of layers in the spring of 1952 is therefore likely to be larger than the number of a year earlier. Such a development, however, could not result in larger egg production in the July-September quarter of 1951 than in 1950. Regardless of the trend in the late hatch, the small size of the early hatch and the small storage stocks combine to suggest a rather late seasonal peak in egg prices this fall or winter. Prices are not likely to break seasonally until large production from 1951-hatched pullets reaches market.

In comparing the likely 1951 developments in the egg price and supply pictures with 1950, another factor which should be recognized is that immediate civilian consumption has absorbed the quantities which last year were diverted to price support.

Egg prices in mid-April 1951 were 94 percent of parity. Present regulations of the Office of Price Stabilization provide that if the U. S. average price of eggs equals or exceeds 100 percent of parity, prices shall then be frozen within 5 days. Under the terms of Amendment 7 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, the freeze would be applied at all levels of trade at prices not higher than the highest charged in the 5 weeks immediately prior to the freeze date. But it should be realized that these regulations are subject to further modification. The freeze, if it occurs, could later be modified in view of the seasonally changing parity levels, or supplanted by a dollars-and-cents schedule of ceiling prices. Until egg prices reach 100 percent of parity the original General Ceiling Price regulation remains in effect. This regulation freezes egg prices at highest levels of the December 19, 1950-January 25, 1951 period, with a "pass-through" provision for increases until producer prices reach 100 percent of parity.

If egg prices reach the hundred percent of parity level within the next few months before they have risen very far toward their seasonal peaks, it is possible that handlers' prices then would be lower than in the original base period specified by the General Ceiling Price Regulation. However, this would not be a rollback of producers' egg prices because prices already have declined from the old freeze levels under pressure of the seasonally large supplies which were marketed in the early months of 1951.

The present legislation which authorizes price control, the Defense Production Act of 1950, expires on June 30, 1951.

Peak of Hatching Season Past; Numbers Up for Laying Flock Replacement

Although May 1 numbers of young chickens on farms were 5 percent larger than a year ago, it is still too early to make conclusive statements regarding the number of chickens being raised in 1951 for laying flock replacement. By the time this report is released the eggs will already have been set in incubators to provide the largest part of the season's hatch. However, output in June and July usually determines the extent to which the total for the entire season will be above the year before.

On April 1, the number of young chickens on farms was 7 percent smaller than a year earlier. This suggests that even with the recovery that has since occurred in placements of chicks, pullets will be added to laying flocks at a slower rate than last year until perhaps October. The number of pullets available for laying flock additions after that month will depend on chick placements made during May and later.

The report of May 1 number of eggs in incubators indicates a volume of settings 23 percent larger than a year earlier. If actual output of chicks develops accordingly in May as well as in June and July, then the number of potential layers on farms January 1, 1952, may considerably exceed a year earlier.

It should be noted in this connection, however, that the large increase in broiler chicks means that the percentage increase in laying stock placements is not likely to be as large as the monthly percentage increase in hatchery output (table 1).

If the 1951 number of chickens raised fails to exceed the numbers raised in 1950, it would be the first year since 1925 in which a springtime egg-feed price ratio higher than a year earlier had failed to stimulate an increased number of chickens raised. In turn, changes in the number of pullets on hand January 1 usually follow changes in the number of chickens raised.

Table 1.- Broilers: Output in 7 specialized areas compared with U. S. total, 1948 to date

Item	Year		
	1948	1949	1950
	Mil.of birds	Mil.of birds	Mil.of birds
Placements in 7 specialized areas 1/			
Jan-Sept. given year	176,162	237,711	279,687
Oct.-Dec. previous year	2/71,312	71,312	80,505
Total placements, 12 months	247,474	309,023	360,192
Estimated production in 7 areas 3/	217,777	275,030	324,173
Production, U. S.	355,785	501,417	4/616,185
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Estimated production in 7 areas as a percent of U. S.	61.2	54.9	52.6

1/ Eastern Connecticut, Del-Mar-Va., Shenandoah Valley, N. Carolina area, North Georgia, N. W. Arkansas, and Texas.
2/ Under 1948 only, Oct.-Dec. entry is for given year, not previous year. Data began January, 1948.
3/ Assuming 12 percent mortality in 1948, 11 percent in 1949, and 10 percent in 1950.
4/ Preliminary.

Large Supplies of Chickens to be Marketed in Coming Months

Chicken prices in April averaged 29.3 cents per pound (live), 93 percent of parity. In view of the prospective large marketings of both farm-produced chickens and broilers, the price in the next few months may level off rather than continue to rise. At its mid-April level, the price of chickens was 21 percent higher than 3 months earlier and 25 percent above a year earlier. In mid-May there were declines in prices in several of the important broiler producing areas.

Marketings of broilers in the months through August are likely to be at record levels, in relation to the reported chick placements of the last 3 months and current settings of eggs in incubators (table 2).

Table 2.- Broiler chick placements in 7 specialized areas, and 4 additional areas, weekly data converted to average weekly rates by months, March 1951 to date, with comparisons

Year and month	7 Specialized areas: Eastern Conn.	Del-Mar-Va.	Shenandoah Valley	Chatham: Wilkes N. C.	North Georgia	N. W. Arkansas	Texas	Total 7 areas
	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.	Thous.
Current data								
Mar. 1951	335	3,489	964	513	1,933	1,084	1,170	9,488
Apr. 1951	383	3,609	1,018	536	2,047	1,244	1,305	10,142
May 1951								1/10,100
3 months prior								
Dec. 1950	232	3,173	658	349	1,137	814	894	7,257
Jan. 1951 2/	293	3,060	618	351	1,561	971	938	7,792
Feb. 1951 2/	354	3,373	852	469	1,844	1,130	1,179	9,201
1 year prior								
Mar. 1950	241	3,234	890	434	1,455	955	887	8,096
Apr. 1950	239	2,849	784	427	1,397	952	837	7,485
May 1950	235	2,887	661	394	1,354	802	703	7,036

Year and month	4 additional areas 3/: Indiana	Florida	Alabama	Missis-sippi	Total 4 areas	Total 11 areas
Current data						
Mar. 1951	827	191	365	565	1,948	11,436
Apr. 1951	850	187	399	598	2,034	12,176
May 1951					1/2,100	1/12,200

1/ Estimated on the basis of data for part of month.
2/ Revised.
3/ Data not available prior to January 1951.

For the year as a whole, broilers from specialized production account for nearly half of the annual chicken meat supply. The proportion is significantly larger in the first 5 months because sales then of farm-produced chickens are below the annual rate. In the fall when sales of farm-raised chickens are at their peak, broilers decline as a percent of the total supply.

While broiler supplies will hold at high levels for a few months, supplies of farm chickens will be increasing seasonally. If the pattern of seasonal change follows those of the last two years, there will be a steady increase in marketings of chickens from now through September or October. This increase will include farm-grown young stock (as differentiated from broilers produced in specialized enterprises), as well as hens.

No Imminent Feed Shortages:
Tighter Supply Expected Later

Prospects for tighter feed supplies are likely to influence the profit prospects for poultrymen in the coming year.

In the last 3 years, stocks of feed have been large and production has been at near-record levels. During the current feeding year, however, the large livestock population now on farms is consuming more feed grains than were produced. As a result, stocks are being depleted. A further reduction is in prospect for 1951-52 unless feed grain yields reach near-record levels.

To relieve this situation, the Department of Agriculture has established large acreage goals for the production of feed grains in 1951. Production in line with these goals would slow the rate at which the carryover stocks of corn, oats, barley, and sorghums may be depleted by the expected large livestock population of 1951-52.

Therefore, unless yields per acre are higher than expected, or unless farmers achieve much more economical rates of feeding than those of the recent past, there will have to be an eventual adjustment of livestock numbers to bring the grain consuming animal population in line with the nation's feed resources.

Poultry depends more than any other class of livestock upon feed supplies which move through commercial channels. Unlike cattle, whose ration is partly forage usually produced on the farm where the cattle are fed, chickens are almost entirely dependent upon feed concentrates. In the most highly specialized poultry enterprises those concentrates are procured exclusively through commercial channels.

This means that for the poultryman to be assured of the continuing availability of his feed supply, it is necessary that normal quantities of feed grains, particularly corn, enter commercial channels to be mixed with the protein feeds and the milling byproducts which are important among the other components of the poultry ration.

While the above statement is not so directly applicable for the less highly specialized poultry flocks of the Mid-west as it is for the large scale enterprises common on both coasts, the fact remains that about half of the normal ration of the laying hen is mash, which now is usually bought through

commercial channels rather than mixed on the farm. Broilers, which account for 15 percent of the feed disappearance through poultry, are fed almost exclusively upon commercial rations, or at least upon rations based on commercially-procured ingredients.

The most important single ingredient in poultry mashes, both for laying stock and for meat birds, is corn. In addition, mature birds are fed scratch grains, in which corn is generally the principal ingredient. All told, it is estimated that almost 45 percent, by weight, of the feed consumed by poultry is corn. This is about one-sixth of the total corn disappearance. (Poultry account for 20 to 25 percent of the total grain concentrate disappearance, considering both home-grown and commercially-procured feeds in the total disappearance of about 136.5 million tons.)

If a normal proportion of the corn crop will continue to be sold from the farms on which it is produced, and moves into regular commercial channels, the poultryman's feed supply problem probably will be no more acute than the problem faced by the livestock industry as a whole. However, past experience, as in 1945, suggests that in times of feed shortages, the pattern of normal distribution is not maintained. In general, corn-producing farms in the grain-producing Mid-west are also livestock-producing farms. Livestock on those farms, and to some extent on neighboring farms, have a prior claim upon the corn produced, and they are advantaged over consumers of corn in more remote areas, especially when corn prices are controlled.

The extent of those needs on corn-producing farms may be somewhat altered by the relative profitability of livestock enterprises at the time that production decisions are made. Hogs on hand presumably will be fed less heavily if the hog-corn ratio is unfavorable, and a smaller hog enterprise would be planned for the following year. Nevertheless, hogs and other livestock already on corn-producing farms have the strongest claim upon corn supplies from current production. In the event of a tight feed situation, the amount of corn available to commercial poultrymen will depend upon the corn producers' evaluation of the relative profits of (a) feeding livestock vs. selling corn into regular channels, rather than from any judgement of the relative profits of (b) feeding local livestock vs. feeding poultry.

This is essentially the basis on which feed supplies become available to commercial poultrymen. The price normally is determined by the interaction of supply and demand (including the effects of loans and storage upon both supply and demand). This situation, however, is likely to be changed if grain prices reach the parity levels at which ceilings may be imposed. If ceilings should prevent poultrymen and others from bidding corn and other grains away from the livestock on the farms where the feed is produced, then the availability of feed in the deficit grain areas would be adversely affected.

This suggests that the poultryman using substantial quantities of bought feed has two conflicting interests in the feed situation. He realizes that he must pay a high enough price for his feed to bid supplies away from feeders of other classes of livestock, particularly livestock fed on farms where grain is produced. He also desires to buy his feed as cheaply as possible. The extent to which future prices of grain and grain products compromise these conflicting interests will be an important determinant of future volume of business and level of returns in the poultry industry.

Table 3.- Liquid and frozen egg: Production, stocks, and disappearance, January-June 1950, 1951 to date

Date or period		Production of liquid egg: Total		Production of liquid egg: Used for drying		Production of liquid egg: Balance for direct use as liquid or as frozen		Stocks of frozen egg: 35 cities, weekly basis		Stocks of frozen egg: U. S. monthly basis		Estimated monthly disappearance exclusive of eggs dried 1/	
		1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950 2/	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
		Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds	Thous. pounds
Jan.	1									53,902	47,310		
	6							29,944	24,913				
	13	43,992	23,489	11,624	6,108	32,368	17,381	29,490	22,144			31,218	33,534
	20							30,846	19,820				
	27							32,149	18,680				
Feb.	1									55,052	31,157		
	3							34,281	18,427				
	10	73,385	34,688	22,676	6,512	50,709	28,176	36,603	18,910			32,602	26,621
	17							39,734	18,078				
	24							42,983	18,957				
March	1									73,159	32,712		
	3							46,008	19,429				
	10							51,513	20,276				
	17	116,461	77,020	36,753	8,009	79,708	69,011	57,435	22,575			36,321	41,655
	24							62,824	25,449				
	31							69,781	29,779				
April	1									116,546	62,298		
	7							77,557	36,238				
	14	112,854		45,445		67,409		81,699	41,431			28,847	
	21							87,729	48,471				
	28							92,504	54,454				
May	1									155,108	111,540		
	5							96,807	61,104				
	12	126,194		66,176		60,018		100,125	67,582			35,394	
	19							101,346	75,010				
	26							104,629					
June	1									179,732			
	2							106,687					
	9	90,233		59,611		30,622		109,933				21,878	
	16							112,161					
	23							112,040					
	30												

1/ Mathematically computed from preceding columns; should not be accepted as an actual measure of frozen and liquid egg disappearance.
2/ For 1950, for Saturday nearest indicated date.

Table 4.- Chickens (excluding broilers from specialized enterprises): Number on farms January 1, number raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced. and slaughter, 1930 to date

Year	On farms January 1					Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Slaughter from farm production 1/
	Potential layers			Other	Total				
	Hens	Pullets							
		Of laying age	Not yet of laying age						
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930		(420,451)		48,040	468,491	776,971	489,001	244,127	733,128
1931	158,214	197,581	45,981	47,967	449,743	709,425	428,537	230,970	659,507
1932	156,178	185,419	44,229	50,989	436,815	735,510	418,280	246,631	664,911
1933	154,037	192,011	44,695	53,780	444,523	750,090	441,127	254,388	695,515
1934	146,997	196,004	42,340	48,596	433,937	644,424	403,311	218,990	622,301
1935	138,609	171,903	39,895	39,551	389,958	658,344	365,485	218,796	584,281
1936	136,187	186,093	40,339	40,827	403,446	715,034	394,989	235,144	630,133
1937	130,445	209,815	39,494	44,167	423,921	601,147	351,810	215,067	566,877
1938	137,958	173,130	41,876	36,660	389,624	650,685	326,430	227,810	554,240
1939	134,331	194,106	47,704	42,450	418,591	696,655	376,583	224,783	601,366
1940	139,079	202,483	51,093	45,633	438,288	633,705	369,846	201,164	571,010
1941	141,430	192,296	47,589	41,526	422,841	744,956	412,322	197,699	610,021
1942	150,170	220,842	56,899	49,024	476,935	844,276	493,043	193,688	686,731
1943	170,337	255,321	63,301	53,088	542,047	1,001,392	682,937	190,620	873,557
1944	174,000	282,183	67,404	58,610	582,197	832,063	611,901	178,670	790,571
1945	172,426	254,498	46,956	42,617	516,497	914,793	621,415	188,331	809,746
1946	149,524	271,220	53,489	55,970	530,203	745,802	525,963	183,202	709,165
1947	150,392	248,074	37,199	38,776	474,441	745,401	496,843	176,412	673,255
1948	141,133	250,310	35,022	35,085	461,550	637,372	396,859	172,355	569,214
1949	144,770	235,670	32,557	35,679	448,676	743,741	444,089	181,759	625,848
1950	142,198	267,469	33,004	38,163	480,834	670,275	412,015	183,478	595,493
1951	152,037	246,068	30,370	38,211	466,686				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories and (b) death losses.

Table 5.- Chickens: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight			Total sold, live weight	Total consumed on farms where produced, live weight	Slaughter, live weight, from farm production 1/	Weighted annual average price received per pound	Value of	
	Young	Mature	All					Sales, from farms	Sales plus home consumption
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Million dollars	Million dollars
1930						2,713	18.4	333	495
1931			3.9			2,506	15.8	258	390
1932			3.8			2,547	11.8	189	293
1933			3.8			2,657	9.5	161	247
1934			3.8			2,383	11.3	171	259
1935			3.9			2,261	14.9	207	324
1936			3.9	1,536	798	2,334	15.8	239	374
1937			4.0	1,417	752	2,169	15.9	225	354
1938			3.9	1,282	787	2.069	15.4	195	320
1939			3.9	1,481	779	2,260	13.5	199	309
1940	3.3	4.9	4.1	1.508	712	2,220	13.2	199	292
1941	3.4	5.1	4.1	1,673	699	2,372	15.8	264	372
1942	3.5	5.1	4.2	2,046	689	2,735	19.0	389	518
1943	3.5	5.1	4.2	2,836	678	3,514	24.5	696	863
1944	3.6	5.1	4.3	2.645	644	3,289	24.0	635	790
1945	3.6	5.1	4.3	2,670	688	3,358	26.1	696	878
1946	3.6	5.2	4.3	2,287	676	2,963	28.0	639	829
1947	3.7	5.2	4.3	2,154	653	2,807	26.8	578	755
1948	3.6	5.3	4.5	1,770	641	2,411	30.6	542	737
1949	3.8	5.3	4.4	1,960	671	2,631	25.7	504	678
1950 2/	3.8	5.3	4.5	1,872	684	2,556	23.4	437	599

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Broilers from specialized enterprises: Production, average live weight, price per pound, and value of production, 1934 to date

Year	Production		Average live weight, per bird	Average price received by producers, per pound, live weight	Value of production
	Number	Pounds (live)			
	Thous.	Thous.	Pounds	Cents	Thous. dol.
1934	34,030	96,662	2.84	19.3	18,694
1935	42,890	122,884	2.87	20.1	24,651
1936	53,155	152,447	2.87	20.7	31,493
1937	67,915	195,916	2.88	21.4	41,876
1938	82,420	239,508	2.91	19.0	45,609
1939	105,630	306,272	2.90	17.0	52,059
1940	142,762	414,074	2.90	17.3	71,729
1941	191,502	559,605	2.92	18.4	103,111
1942	228,187	674,087	2.95	22.9	154,650
1943	285,293	832,837	2.92	28.6	238,262
1944	264,999	790,346	2.98	28.7	227,104
1945	345,598	1,044,322	3.02	29.5	308,521
1946	275,600	828,607	3.01	32.6	270,015
1947	295,333	886,179	3.00	32.1	284,285
1948	355,785	1,079,761	3.03	35.9	387,391
1949 1/	501,417	1,529,139	3.04	28.1	430,243
1950 2/	616,185	1,888,890	3.05	27.4	517,046

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.

Table 7.- Broilers: Number produced, by States and regions, 1934 to date.

State and region	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Maine	250	280	300	330	360	400	500	500	950	1,260	1,210	1,452	871	2,300	6,509	13,016	16,923
New Hampshire	750	760	775	790	820	850	1,100	1,500	2,000	2,800	2,450	3,454	2,243	2,700	3,321	3,952	4,821
Vermont		100	175	250	340	450	500	550	600	675	540	756	416	333	400	480	576
Massachusetts	1,250	1,320	1,390	1,450	1,520	1,600	2,000	2,600	3,300	4,500	4,000	6,200	4,464	4,980	6,374	7,458	9,322
Rhode Island	50	60	70	80	90	100	150	250	400	550	500	640	448	485	606	697	836
Connecticut	1,310	1,600	2,200	3,000	3,850	4,750	5,050	5,300	6,250	8,200	7,500	9,900	6,732	7,840	9,800	11,760	14,347
New York	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,850	2,100	2,400	3,200	4,000	4,500	5,850	5,382	7,266	6,394	5,435	6,794	8,153	9,784
New Jersey	500	575	650	760	880	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,700	3,500	3,000	4,290	3,990	3,631	4,176	5,136	6,163
Pennsylvania	1,050	1,250	1,500	1,850	2,150	2,500	3,000	3,600	3,900	4,875	4,582	6,415	5,902	6,079	7,903	10,432	13,562
N. Atlantic	6,360	7,345	8,660	10,350	12,110	14,050	17,000	20,300	24,600	32,210	29,164	40,373	31,462	33,783	45,883	61,085	76,334
Ohio	1,500	1,740	2,150	2,220	2,480	2,500	3,100	4,300	4,100	5,600	4,700	5,170	4,653	3,257	3,583	4,479	5,823
Indiana	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,500	3,100	3,900	4,600	5,060	6,325	5,060	6,325	6,704	7,039	9,503	20,219	27,902
Illinois	2,000	2,150	2,340	2,500	2,700	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,000	7,680	7,296	9,850	5,910	7,092	7,872	10,076	14,610
Michigan	250	300	350	400	550	750	800	850	1,050	1,200	1,000	1,600	1,104	1,104	1,104	1,546	2,180
Wisconsin	350	425	525	650	800	1,000	1,800	2,600	3,100	3,600	3,600	3,960	3,960	3,683	4,235	5,082	6,607
N. E. Cent.	5,700	6,415	7,365	7,970	9,030	10,650	13,600	17,350	19,310	24,405	21,656	26,905	22,331	22,175	26,297	41,402	57,122
Minnesota						375	450	525	675	825	1,200	1,218	1,398	1,258	1,384	1,661	2,193
Iowa						1,500	1,875	2,350	2,700	3,500	3,000	3,300	2,805	2,609	4,018	4,621	6,007
Missouri	1,200	1,260	1,350	1,450	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,250	2,450	2,940	2,205	3,308	2,481	2,258	5,080	11,430	14,288
North Dakota																	
South Dakota																	
Nebraska															500	1,750	2,975
Kansas	500	540	580	620	680	750	800	850	900	972	865	1,081	757	795	1,034	1,551	2,091
N. W. Cent.	1,700	1,800	1,930	2,070	2,280	4,425	5,125	5,975	6,725	8,237	7,270	8,937	7,441	6,920	12,016	21,013	27,557
Delaware	7,000	9,000	11,000	16,000	19,000	24,000	35,000	48,000	54,000	59,000	54,000	72,900	54,675	53,783	53,245	71,881	81,226
Maryland	2,000	2,600	3,300	4,400	5,300	7,000	15,000	23,000	28,000	34,000	30,000	39,900	31,122	34,444	38,233	48,174	54,437
Virginia	2,000	3,500	4,500	5,500	7,000	9,500	12,000	14,000	17,500	22,050	20,948	27,023	21,889	23,640	26,477	38,127	40,033
W. Virginia		100	200	300	600	1,200	2,000	4,200	5,900	7,500	7,200	8,136	6,753	8,441	11,817	13,708	15,079
North Carolina	900	1,200	1,650	2,600	3,200	3,700	4,400	6,160	9,000	13,500	13,000	17,940	14,711	16,182	18,286	21,943	25,015
South Carolina	300	500	700	1,000	1,200	1,600	2,000	2,500	3,250	3,750	3,000	3,600	3,600	3,348	3,951	6,519	8,801
Georgia	400	500	800	1,100	1,300	1,600	3,500	6,000	10,000	17,000	24,000	29,520	22,435	28,717	33,025	45,574	62,892
Florida	600	800	1,000	1,200	1,600	2,000	3,000	3,800	4,900	6,000	5,000	5,750	5,462	6,800	7,276	8,367	9,036
S.Atlantic	13,200	18,200	23,150	32,100	39,200	50,600	76,900	107,660	132,550	162,800	157,148	204,769	160,647	175,555	192,310	254,293	296,519
Kentucky	250	300	400	500	600	700	850	1,000	1,150	1,150	1,035	1,346	1,211	1,090	1,090	1,526	1,908
Tennessee	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,650	1,800	2,000	2,000	1,600	2,000	1,800	1,854	2,596	3,115	4,205
Alabama						1,300	1,700	2,400	3,000	3,900	3,500	5,075	4,568	4,796	5,995	10,491	13,111
Mississippi		50	100	150	250	550	816	1,185	1,385	2,078	1,974	2,369	1,753	3,400	5,984	9,395	17,005
Arkansas	1,500	1,800	3,000	4,000	6,000	8,000	8,700	11,000	12,000	16,000	14,000	17,500	16,450	15,628	24,380	39,983	49,179
Louisiana	250	300	350	400	450	500	600	700	1,100	1,540	1,232	1,540	1,309	1,214	1,617	2,426	2,790
Oklahoma	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,350	1,450	1,600	1,400	1,100	900	1,000	800	1,000	800	704	1,056	2,006	2,909
Texas	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	4,000	5,000	6,800	8,800	12,300	14,400	12,600	13,860	12,474	10,603	14,208	25,290	33,383
S. Central	5,500	6,650	8,750	10,700	12,150	19,150	22,516	30,985	33,835	42,068	36,741	44,890	40,365	39,319	56,926	94,232	124,493
Montana																	
Idaho																	
Wyoming																	
Colorado															910	1,310	1,638
New Mexico																	
Arizona		50	100	140	280	280	360	450	610	793	476	738	517	450	729	838	1,048
Utah																	
Nevada																	
Washington	450	480	500	550	700	700	840	1,092	1,529	2,141	1,991	2,986	1,792	3,130	3,756	4,883	5,860
Oregon	120	150	200	225	250	275	421	690	828	1,159	1,043	1,460	1,022	971	1,214	1,578	2,130
California	1,000	1,800	2,500	3,800	4,600	5,500	6,000	7,000	8,200	11,480	9,510	11,740	10,023	13,230	15,744	20,782	23,481
Western	1,570	2,480	3,300	4,715	5,550	6,755	7,621	9,232	11,167	15,573	13,020	19,924	13,354	17,751	22,353	29,391	32,160
United States	34,030	42,890	53,155	67,915	82,120	105,630	142,762	191,502	228,187	285,293	264,999	345,598	275,600	295,333	355,785	501,417	616,185

Table 8 .- Turkeys: Average live weight, sales, farm consumption, and value, available data, 1930 to date

Year	Average live weight per turkey sold: Hens	Toms	All	Total sold, live weight	Total consumed on farms, where produced, live weight	Total slaughter, live weight	Weighted annual average price received per pound	Value of: Sales	Sales plus home consumption
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Cents	Mil. dol.	Mil. dol.
1930			13.4					46	51
1931			13.6					42	46
1932			13.8					38	41
1933			14.0					36	38
1934			14.1					42	45
1935			14.5					52	56
1936			14.7					62	65
1937			14.8					63	67
1938			14.9					66	69
1939	11.9	17.9	14.9					71	74
1940	12.1	18.1	15.1	509	17	526	15.4	78	81
1941	12.7	19.1	15.9	496	15	511	19.9	98	101
1942	13.0	19.6	16.3	527	13	540	27.5	145	148
1943	12.9	19.5	16.2	490	12	502	32.6	165	164
1944	13.2	20.4	16.8	585	10	595	34.0	199	202
1945	13.5	21.4	17.4	728	12	740	33.6	245	249
1946	13.8	22.0	17.9	743	13	756	36.2	269	274
1947	13.8	22.4	18.1	653	13	666	36.4	237	242
1948	13.9	22.5	18.2	542	13	555	46.7	253	259
1949	14.2	23.3	18.7	763	14	777	35.1	268	273
1950	14.1	23.0	18.6	815	15	830	32.8	267	272

Table 9.- Turkeys: Numbers on farms January 1, numbers raised, sold, consumed on farms where produced, and total slaughter, available data 1930 to date

Year	Numbers on farms Jan. 1: Breeders	Others	Raised	Sold	Consumed on farms where produced	Total slaughter 1/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
1930			17,419	15,999	1,704	17,703
1931			18,249	15,746	1,549	17,295
1932			22,333	19,393	1,665	21,058
1933			23,241	21,733	1,623	23,356
1934			21,702	20,615	1,505	22,120
1935			20,821	18,827	1,428	20,255
1936			27,981	25,530	1,485	27,015
1937	3,481	2,877	25,755	24,227	1,425	25,652
1938	3,222	2,874	26,887	24,861	1,291	26,152
1939	3,914	2,575	33,587	29,821	1,297	31,118
1940	4,607	3,962	34,047	33,778	1,170	34,948
1941	3,864	3,329	32,902	31,209	996	32,205
1942	4,003	3,482	32,805	32,420	824	33,244
1943	3,984	2,616	32,309	30,278	747	31,025
1944	4,294	3,135	35,616	34,749	647	35,396
1945	4,606	2,597	44,221	41,790	711	42,501
1946	5,241	3,252	40,724	41,390	744	42,134
1947	4,222	2,428	34,970	36,105	743	36,848
1948	2,771	1,679	31,788	29,727	753	30,480
1949	3,711	1,829	42,279	40,736	798	41,534
1950	3,940	2,046	45,041	43,887	845	44,732
1951	4,053	1,922				

1/ Slaughter is the sum of sales and consumption on farms where produced. The difference between raised and slaughtered is accounted for by (a) difference in January 1 inventories, and (b) death losses.

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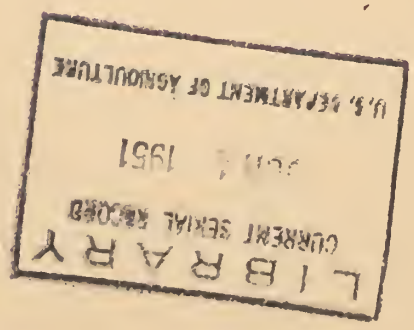
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